

What the Wild Waves are Murmuring,
What the Zephyrs are Whispering,
What the Summer Outers are Saying
CAN ALL BE FOUND IN
THE WORLD'S
Summer . . . Resort . . . Page.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE MORNING

EXTRA.

2 O'CLOCK.

20,000 TO GO OUT.

Other Steel and Iron
Workers Will Support
the Homestead Men.

Their Alternative of a Peace
Conference Refused by
the Carnegies.

Chief Industries of the State
Likely to Suffer from a
Sympathetic Strike.

The Situation at Homestead
—Mill Men and Soldiers
Fraternalizing.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—The attitude of H. C. Frick, acting for Carnegie, Phillips & Co. in the matter of the trouble at Homestead, has antagonized all the labor organizations of Western Pennsylvania, and a big sympathetic strike of all the iron and steel workers in the State is now among the possibilities.

Such a move would affect from 15,000 to 20,000 workmen, and it would also paralyze the iron and steel trade of the State and inflict incalculable loss upon the big corporations that control these industries.

The object of such a strike would be, of course, to compel other millmen to steel and iron manufacturers to take up the cause of the men against the Carnegies and secure their influence for arbitration as a means of settling the Homestead trouble.

The first steps in this direction were taken last night at a mass-meeting here of the men employed in the Pittsburgh mills. There were about 3,000 men at the meeting, many of them workers in Carnegie's Pittsburgh mills.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that unless Mr. Frick accepted of their arbitration position and consented to a conference with representatives of the Amalgamated Association on the Homestead difficulty before noon to-morrow, the men at the Lawrenceville and Beaver Falls mills would go on strike.

If the men in these mills go out they will seek the active co-operation of the employees of the Beaver Falls, Bessemer and Keystone Bridge company's mills. The latter have been exhibiting signs of uneasiness and could, it is thought, be easily induced to join in a sympathetic strike. Other mill men in all parts of the State could then be depended upon to support the movement.

The mills at Lawrenceville, which is a suburb of Pittsburgh, give employment to between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The Beaver Falls Mills, located about thirty miles northwest of Pittsburgh in the town of Beaver Falls, employ about 3,500 men. At the Bessemer Mills, which are situated between the towns of Bradock and Bessemer, across the Monongahela River from Homestead and about nine miles east of Pittsburgh, about 5,000 men are employed. The Keystone Bridge company's works are in Pittsburgh and give employment to about 1,500 men. These are the largest concerns likely to be affected by a sympathetic strike.

A committee was appointed at the mass-meeting to wait upon Mr. Frick and notify him of the action taken. One of its spokesmen, however, had previously carried the news to him, and to gain time he left his office before the committee arrived. Last evening he was before the Congressional investigating committee and could not be reached. It is expected that he will spend most of his time today with that committee.

The committee finally notified P. R. Dillon, superintendent for Mr. Carnegie of the Lawrenceville Mills, and he promised to convey the information to Mr. Frick.

Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Company, this morning said:

"The action of the men in these mills will have no weight in this question, nor will their request be granted. The policy of the company has been fixed and will not be altered."

This we have stated at numerous times, and our position has not and will not change. If the men in every department of every mill we have go out because we will grant no conference with the Homestead men it will not alter the case."

Secretary Lovejoy is considered by the mill hands to be Mr. Frick's mouthpiece, and, as his statement has been accepted as a denance, the men will in all probability carry out their threat to strike.

THE SITUATION AT HOMESTEAD.

Soldiers Fraternizing with the Mill Hands—A Big Strike Expected.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 13.—This morning was almost as quiet as a churchyard this morning. The streets were empty, and the soldiers in the streets and an occasional villager lounged about the corners. But there was no symptom of trouble, and the feeling is growing that there will be no further trouble here. True, the men who have been locked out of their place of employment since June 24 because they would not agree to the new schedule of prices as made up by the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company (limited), still insist that they will not return to work, and also that they will not suffer any "black sheep," which is the name here for non-union workmen, to enter the mill. But they seem to have acquired faith that an amicable agreement will be reached with the employers. This seems the acme of utility, when it is considered that representatives on each side have declared their determination not to yield an inch to the other.

STILL EXPECTING PINKERTONS.

The secret of the mill men's confidence in their ultimate victory is undoubtedly the belief that men in kindred work in other steel and iron works will join in a sympathetic strike that will paralyze the steel industry of America and force the capitalists interested in the business to bring an inducement to bear upon the Carnegies that will induce them to recede from their position.

Confirmation of yesterday's rumors comes this morning in the form of an ultimatum from the employees of the upper and lower Union mills at Lawrence and the Beaver Falls mills, that unless Manager Frick meets the locked-out men half-way and confer with them for a compromise, they will strike. They give the Carnegie people till tomorrow afternoon to come to terms, and will then leave their work if Frick still refuses a conference.

There are more than 15,000 men in these mills, and there were 1,500 men in attendance at a mass-meeting in Pittsburgh at which this action was agreed upon. It is said, too, that the Keystone Bridge Works and the Edgar Thomson mills at Bessemer may become involved in the trouble, though they are not in the Amalgamated Association. The belief is general that if the Carnegies are permitted to win over the Homestead men, the doom of organized labor in Pennsylvania is sealed, and so, though the Edgar Thomson mills men remember that the Amalgamated Association refused to help them in their strike, they may join in the strike for the good of all.

HOMESTEAD MEN EXPECT A BIG STRIKE.

Homestead mill hands are jubilantly declaring that within forty-eight hours there will be 15,000 iron and steel workers out on a strike. The leaders are more conservative, however, and are inclined to express an opinion that the strike will be limited to the Homestead men.

"The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association has not given the men at the Bessemer and Beaver Falls mills orders to strike, but I cannot see how we can criticize them if they go out. I have not yet been officially informed of the action of the mass-meeting, and cannot, of course, express an opinion upon it, and I do not know what action the Executive Board will take."

Secretary Madden and Assistant Secretary Kilgallon also decline to speak on the subject.

FRICK AND LOVEJOY NON-COMMITTAL.

Chief Mr. Frick referred an Eyewitness reporter to Secretary Lovejoy of the Carnegie Company, for information. Secretary Lovejoy said:

"We have decided not to divulge our plans to the public. We will start the work at Homestead soon—how soon I cannot say. I will say that we will have enough workmen to operate the works when we are prepared to resume."

Then he repeated the old, old bluff that most of the old employees are anxious to return to work, though not one man could be found in Homestead who will admit that he will return to work until all are taken in and their demands are conceded.

Meantime, Manager Potter and Supt. Otis Childs, of the Homestead works, and Sheriff McCleary are holding long, mysterious conferences in the big office of the mills, and rumors are about that heroic measures are to be taken to coerce the workmen. One rumor is that the sheriff has procured warrants for the arrest of a number of the more prominent workmen on charges connected with the battle between the men and the Pinkertons.

Such action would please the men well, as it would precipitate the other threatened strike as sure as fate and create new sympathy for the cause.

Soldiers had a taste of the sort of thing at Johnston at the time of the flood, when they were stationed there for six weeks.

A strong patrol was on duty in the town all night, but beyond one or two ordinary street fights there was no trouble. A common expression among these soldiers is that they would lay down their guns rather than obey an order to fire on the workmen and this inspires a curious sort of confidence among the latter—a confidence which might lead to disastrous results in the event of the appearance here of any large number of new men to go to work in the mills.

STILL EXPECTING PINKERTONS.

The Pinkertons are still stalking spectres to the workmen, and they are as ready to believe that hordes of the hated detectives are coming to Homestead as they were a week ago. In fact, they are brought to this by the Pittsburgh newspapers, every one of which seems to be afflicted with a sort of acute Pinkerton mania. It was this queer mania that almost caused an uprising among the men last night, when a few of them by the riverside saw that curious little craft, the little bill, moving about on the Monongahela. The little bill is one of a class of vessels quite common in this region. They are low vessels propelled by a wheel set in an open frame at the stern. They are for shallow waters, the paddle only skimming the top of the stream. The little bill, it will be remembered, is the craft that brought the two barges of Pinkertons up to be shot at last Tuesday night, and when the men saw her approaching last night they imagined her peopled with hated detectives.

STRICT DISCIPLINE TO BE ENFORCED.

But they soon learned that she had been started by Gen. Snowden as a despatch boat, and was a peaceful mission for the camp of soldiers on the opposite bank of the river. At 10 o'clock Gen. Snowden issued orders constituting a regular camp, and the several commanders will send home for the balance of equipment and prepare for real military duty. That means an end to the lounging of soldiers in the village saloons and a reduction of the place to military discipline.

THE INQUEST UNDER WAY.

Members of the Pinkerton Expedition Say the Mill Men Fired First.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—The inquest into the deaths of the men killed in the night at the Homestead mills was got under way last evening. The eight victims whose cases are under consideration were:

James Morris, aged twenty-eight, died at Carnegie's West Works, Erie, Pa., on June 24, 1902, four, killed in action; Thomas Weldon, aged thirty-two, killed in action; Peter Tans, mill worker, aged twenty-five years; Elias Wagon, mill worker, aged twenty-five, shot by cannon from Pittsburgh side of river; T. J. Connors, aged thirty years; Pinkerton; James R. Cline, detective; John J. Coroner; McDowell was Capt. William B. Rodgers, of the Little Bill. He testified that he was employed to transport for H. C. Frick Pinkerton detectives to protect and guard the works of the Carnegie Company at Homestead. He stated that he was in charge of the boat that followed. The witness said the crowd on the shore opened fire first.

Capt. Wishart, the pilot, and Engineers Evans and Martin corroborated Capt. Rodgers. Joseph G. Hoffman, a Pinkerton detective, of Chicago, related the story of the trip to Homestead. Capt. Hoffman said he had charge of the men. As the barges approached the works the witness saw a large number of people gathered along the river banks, many of whom were women. As the barges got nearer to the place of the intended landing the barges were fired upon. Capt. Hain and seven of his men were killed, and he put the gang-plate on shore above the bridge, but were unable to do so on account of the shower of stones and actions of the strikers.

After a short time an effort was again made, and resulted in the placing of the gang-plate. As the men were starting down the plank, the strikers fired, and the witness felt, having been shot through the right leg, above the knee. He said that he did not have a weapon with him when shot. He said that the detectives were given to understand that their duty was to guard the company's property, and that they were instructed not to fire unless in self defense.

The affidavit of John H. McCurry, who is at the Allegheny General Hospital, was read, and the inquest was then continued until July 20, at 2 p. m.

FOUR NEW YORKERS KILLED.

Summer Guests at Bloomingburg Run Down by a Freight Train.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MIDLETON, July 13.—Four New York residents, summering at Bloomingburg, were killed at 3 o'clock this morning at Wurtsboro station, by a freight train on the Ontario and Western Railroad.

The house is filled with summer boarders. Last case keeps a hotel at Bloomingburg. The house is filled with summer boarders. Last case keeps a hotel at Bloomingburg.

Returning home they were obliged to cross the railroad track at Wurtsboro. As they approached the engine sent forward to disengage the train. They supposed that everything was all right and drove on the track just as the train came down the heavy grade.

The brakemen were unable to stop the train, which struck the wagon, killing George Walsh, Miss Carrie McCoy and Mr. and Mrs. Frank. The two other occupants of the wagon were badly injured.

The bodies of those killed were so wedged in that the cars had to be backed up before their remains could be secured. The other members of the party were Mrs. Frances Browne, Mrs. J. S. Shetan, Andrew E. Fuller and Clara Case.

Fell From the Fire Escape.

James Hackett, twenty-seven years old, fell from the fire escape on the third floor of 433 West Thirty-first street, to the basement, at 3:15 o'clock this morning, and was seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Men's Striped Flannel Coats, 30c. LONDON & LIVERPOOL, 50 and 55 Bowery.

PROBABLY 18 DEAD.

Eight Bodies Taken Out of the Frankie Folsom's Wreck.

Terribly Fatal Work of the Cyclone at Peoria.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PEORIA, July 13.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning eight bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Frankie Folsom, lost in last night's storm, and the search still continues. The list of known dead, so far, is as follows:

Mrs. FRANK FISHER and daughter CORA. Mrs. HENRY DEUBICKER. JOHN ABREHRE. MISS CORRY. Mrs. M. W. WILKS. MARY POON. Two unidentified, one a man and the other a woman.

It is believed that six more bodies will be found. The river bank presents an animated appearance. Grief-stricken relatives, and many of them are nearly frantic. Sam Sutton, one of the rescued, says he is sure the following persons were drowned: Misses Fanny and Ann Poebel. William Rippberger, Mr. John Wiles, Mr. Abreher, Miss Mary Flath, Mrs. Fred Fisher, Miss Cora Fisher, Mrs. Dunsicker and two girls unknown, and Mrs. Bueble.

Those on the boat who have been brought to the shore are certain that there were at least eighteen drowned.

Mr. Gougon, of Peoria, has lost his little girl and son and is raving crazy. He had to be removed from the bank where the work of rescue is going on.

When the storm broke the lake and river were filled with every description of boat. There are over two hundred pleasure boats at the yards and so far only ninety-six of them have been accounted for.

John Hard, a sailmaker, was caught about a hundred yards from shore and had great difficulty in getting ashore.

While standing in the shelter of a house he saw several small boats go whirling down the river, and there is, but little doubt that their occupants have found a grave in the angry waters.

The couples were saved in a miraculous manner at the foot of Main street. The boats collided and all the people were thrown out, by clinging to their inverted boats, they managed to keep above water until rescued.

The story of the cyclone as given by Capt. Loesch is as follows:

He brought a party of about forty up from Peoria to see the last days of Pompeii. After the exhibition they pulled out, and when in the middle of the river the storm struck them in all its fury with scarcely a sign of warning. He attempted to head the steamer towards the shore, and as he did so a terrific gust of wind struck the craft and heeled it over in fifteen seconds of water.

The scene which followed was terrible. Men and women were thrown into the water, but the greater part of them managed to reach the upper guard and cling there until help reached them.

Their cries of distress were heard from the shore, and in spite of the heavy wind, a number of skiffs went to their assistance and gradually they were brought to shore.

Quickly they were taken to residences where dry clothes could be secured, and in this way it was impossible to get any of their names for the time being.

The persons drowned were nearly all in the cabin. When the boat tipped over there was no escape for them. A window was smashed in and one woman pulled out. She was breathing, but died in a few seconds. Men and women were pulled out half-drowned, and some of them will die from exposure.

When the cyclone had passed the people, seeing that relief would be needed at the lake, rushed to the shore.

The banks were soon lined with men, women and children. There they stood watching the efforts of those on the water to reach land, but utterly unable to do a thing to assist save raise their voices in encouraging cries. All the small boats were in use before the storm came, and not one could be had to go to the rescue of those who were floating helplessly about in the water.

Some lives were secured and some of those who had managed to swim or had floated towards shore were helped in this way, but lack of experience in casting lines made even this of little avail.

Now and then an inverted small boat would float ashore. These were quickly righted by men, who would fight for possession. Springing into the little craft they would push off, determined to save their dear ones, only to find that they were helpless in the sea, for when the boats capsized the oars were lost.

The storm abated somewhat as the morning came on, and the rescuing parties were able to get to the surface of the water. The bodies were brought, and the bodies of those in the cabin were taken out as rapidly as it was possible for the men gathered about the craft to work.

Of the first eight bodies recovered five were those of women. All had fled to the high side of the craft as it careened, and their faces had been badly burned by escaping steam. The flesh fell from their faces and the features are indistinguishable.

The small boats, as they made the trips from the wreck to the shore carrying the bodies of those recovered, were met by anxious inquirers, and the hearers were hardly able to push through to the morgue.

At the bridge below lights were rigged and anxious watchers stationed to grapple for any bodies seen floating down the river.

Sam Sutton, Clerk of the Peoria County Jail, saved his wife by diving down into the cabin of the sunken boat. He brought her up in a senseless condition, but it is thought she will live.

He said the accident was caused by the pilot becoming scared when the storm struck them, and he kept the steamer headed for the willows on the opposite bank there would have been no danger of its capsizing.



THE VACANT CHAIR.

POINTERS ON THE RACES. DEAD UNDER THE GLACIER. STILL SEEKS A CHAIRMAN.

Large Fields Are the Rule at Brighton To-Day.

Nomad, Lizzie and Mary Stone Meet in the Fourth.

Victory cannot look beyond him for the winner. Inferno, if good, may give him a good race, and Lillah may well up in third place.

Second Race—Purse \$500, of which \$75 to second and \$25 to third, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs.

P. J. Dwyer & Son's Kingsbridge, 118. J. J. Dwyer & Son's Kingsbridge, 118. J. J. Dwyer & Son's Kingsbridge, 118.

Third Race—Purse \$500, of which \$75 to second and \$25 to third, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs.

Fourth Race—Purse \$500, of which \$75 to second and \$25 to third, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs.

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Seventh Race—Purse \$500, of which \$75 to second and \$25 to third, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs.

Eighth Race—Purse \$500, of which \$75 to second and \$25 to third, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs.

Ninth Race—Purse \$500, of which \$75 to second and \$25 to third, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs.

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